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## STRATEGY RESEARCH PROJECT

# THE MILITARY AND DEMOCRACY IN ECUADOR: A HEALTHY COMBINATION?

BY

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JORGE A. PENA C. Ecuadorean Army

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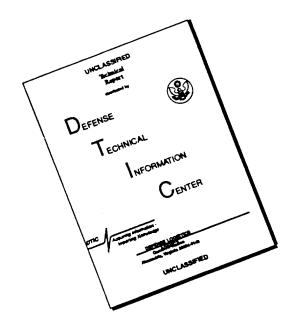
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THE MILITARY AND DEMOCRACY IN ECUADOR: A HEALTHY COMBINATION?

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### ABSTRACT

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Democracy when applied correctly, is undoubtedly the best to conduct a nation's destiny. But in a country like Ecuador, democracy has been used as an instrument for the abuse of power, to the point that its credibility and stability do not seem as something attainable and, therefore, its very existence is in danger. In this context, the Ecuadorean Armed Forces have taken the responsibility to support democracy regardless of its failures. This study shows the way this role has been executed, leaving the military institution as the most reliable in the country.

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Democracy is the worst form of government, except all those other forms that have been tried from time to time.

Winston Churchill, November 11, 1947

### INTRODUCTION. -

Ecuador is one of the smaller countries in South America. Located on the west coast and straddling the equator, Ecuador has a total area of about 280,000 square kilometers, which includes the Galapagos Islands, (about 600 miles from Ecuador's coast in the Pacific Ocean), (see map, Appendix A). Roughly the size of the state of Colorado, Ecuador encompasses a wide range of natural formations and climates, from the desert-like southern coast to the snow-capped peaks of the Andes Mountains to the plains of the Amazon River Basin.<sup>1</sup>

Ecuador is bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the north by Colombia, and on the east and south by Peru. Ecuador continues to contest the boundary with Peru, which was established by the Protocol of Rio de Janeiro (1942) and ceded to Peru a large portion of territory east of the Andes.<sup>2</sup>

On 10 August 1979, the Ecuadorean military regime culminated a transition process and restored the country to civilian rule. It was the latest of several military interventions that have branded our history with a very unique characteristic: the need of a military intervention to restore democracy, in other words, an undemocratic action to enforce a democratic system.

After almost 17 years of democracy, the country is trapped in a turbulence of political instability, corruption, poverty, social injustice, illiteracy.... all the "illness" that democracy is supposed to relieve, (see Appendix B). This, and given "good examples" in Perú (Fujimori) and Chile (Pinochet), whose economies are the most successful in South America, have made the people to lose faith in democracy. Which should be the civic and patriotic response of the military institution?

### DEMOCRACY: THE SYSTEM AND THE PRINCIPLES .-

Etimologically, the word democracy comes from the Greece demos, "people", and Kratos, "rule". Literally as we can find in the New Encyclopedia Britannica, this rule by the people has several different senses: (1) a form of government in which the right to make political decisions is exercised directly by the whole body of citizens, acting under procedures of majority rule, usually known as direct democracy; (2) a form of government in which the citizens exercise the same right, not in person, but

through representatives chosen by and responsible to them, known as representative democracy; (3) a form of government, usually a representative democracy, in which the powers of the majority are exercised within a framework of constitutional restraints designed to guarantee all citizens the enjoyment of certain individual or collective rights, such as freedom of speech and religion, known as liberal, or constitutional democracy.<sup>3</sup>

In any case, democracy should be a system in which people's will is represented. That is why this system has developed many mechanisms as the constitution, popular elections, party system, representatives, judicial system, etc. But despite the fact of democracy as a system, despite the "kind" of democracy each country can adopt considering its own needs, culture and social structure, the predominant factor should be democracy as a principle, with a philosophy sustained by the highest values of men: freedom, equality, respect. The root of the problem can be found when we put personal and party interests before national interests, thus violating the quintessential principle of a true democracy: the preservation of freedom in harmonious coexistence with equality and respect. People's money is stolen from public funds by every imaginable means. Laws are made to favor particular interests; other laws wich are really needed for the common good are not expedited because they go against a particular interest. system produces a lot of poverty; the educational system is in chaos and people living inside a democratic system do not

participate in it because of ignorance and if they do, they are mere instruments of demagogy. Public health services are the last priority. A presidential campaign negates the people's right to have an objective judgement about candidates, because they just need votes and to have them, nice words, music and fireworks are enough.

To give only a couple of examples: in Ecuador three of what are supposed to be the most important public institutions, education, welfare and health systems, are dominated by single political parties. Any good intention of the government to change their structures and modernize them, will receive strong negative retaliation because they don't want to lose their power. services will continue to be the poorest entities in Ecuador. Another example: in Ecuador's "Vistazo" magazine, 4 two articles were published last November; one about corruption in Petroecuador, the state oil company, in which studies demonstrated that there are some 50 to 60 million dollars per year that "disappear" in crude petroleum and fuel oil. Another is about the modernization law that the government of President Sixto Durán-Ballén tried to implement as a fundamental step to have a more efficient system, which has negated by an opposing congress. Considering that more than 48% of the people in Ecuador live in poverty, what sense does a democratic system make if basic values are only an utopia?

### MILITARY INTERVENTIONS: WHY, PROS AND CONS.-

The first president of Ecuador (1830) was General Juan José Flores, as a result of the declaration of Ecuador as an independent state and the establishment of its constitution. Since then, Ecuador has had 82 regimes, some of them militaries. From 1901, 19 presidents have been elected by popular vote.

1925, the first institutional intervention of Ecuadorean Armed Forces was conducted by young officers as a result of the economic and political deterioration of the country under the liberal regime, after the collapse of the cocoa boom. coup marked a broad range of administrative, economic and social reforms. They installed a civilian regime and the economic powers of the state were expanded, with the establishment of a Central Bank, and offices of Comptroller General, the Budget, Public Works and Customs. Numerous advances were also registered in the field of social legislation. The 1929 Constitution decreed habeas corpus and extended voting rights to women, the first country in Latin America to do so. For the first time a control over private enterprises and public authority is liberated from Guayaquil's7 "Bancoracia" (aristocratic banks).8 Much like the Liberal regime that it had overthrown, however, the "Transformación Juliana" was unable to withstand an economic crisis, which affected the economic world with the great Depression. In 1931 the civilian government installed by the junior officers was forced to resign.9

In 1937, the Minister of Defense, General Alberto Enríquez Gallo took power under a "resolution of the Armed Forces" to reestablish democracy as he did one year later. This dictatorship among other reforms, gave the country its first labor code. 10

After the demise of the banana boom (1963), another military coup took place; this time, the "Junta" seized power at a time when the communist psychosis dominated Latin America. This coup was advocated by the government of the United States following its policy to justify any action to stop communism. The Junta established the agrarian and fiscal reforms, the modernization of the state, and made efforts towards industrial development. Also at this time, the "Alliance for Progress" was accepted as a continental project. A violent reaction of interested groups affected by reforms caused the end of this regime in 1966\*. Considering the social and economic progress effected by this Junta we can say that it was very successful. 12

On 1972, another institutional decision named General Guillermo Rodríguez Lara as the leader of the "Gobierno Revolucionario Institucionalista" (Revolutionary Institutionalist Government). One reason was the imminent victory of Asaad Bucaram as president, which would not have been in the best interest of the country or the military because of his radical, leftist tendencies. Besides, the petroleum boom gave to Ecuador an unexpected economic power and to the government an unprecedented economic expansion to

undertake the growth of the country. Internal problems in the military institution, and dangerous influences of interested sectors that began to threaten the process of democracy, resulted in the weakening of the government. In 1976, a triumvirate followed and oversaw the transition process; the elections law was written as well as a new Constitution (which is still in force), culminating in the restoration of civilian rule on August 10, 1979. 13

As we can see, there are several characteristics that have contributed to the military rule in Ecuador with some elements that can be compared to other dictatorships in the region, giving us a different perspective. In my view, a few of these characteristics are as follows:

- 1) Dictatorships, if not a legal answer to political or economic instability, at least they were justified as a response to a critical situation. One of the good things of democracy is that it is capable to correct itself<sup>14</sup> when it is well defined, but most of the times the incompetence of political leaders drive democracy to crisis that needs external intervention to restore.
- 2) Dictatorships in Ecuador were reformist and transitional. They pursued the objective to restore order and democracy and never to remain in power.
- 3) At least in the last decades, none of the dictatorships displayed tyrannic behaviors 15, on the

contrary, they were known as "dictablanda" (milquetoast dictatorships) 16.

- 4) The make up of military personnel in Ecuador is from the middle and low classes. We, the military are people from the people, we are neither a different nor an upper social class.
- 5) The Armed Forces, when they intervened, were not instruments of the "dominant economic groups". Sometimes they even had positions against "imperialism" as in 1972.<sup>17</sup>

These precedents are some of the reasons why the military in Ecuador, regardless of the nature of its interventions, is still the most popular and reliable institution in the country. But this does not mean that they are the best for government, even considering the particular case of Ecuador. Though we have to thank the military for many good things, the bad decisions and actions of military regimes have also aggravated problems in our country.

I am going to mention only the most important failures. First of all, due to the military's lack of experience in policy, and having to rely on civilian advisors, some laws were dictated based on particular interests of the people mandated to apply the law, resulting in negative consequences. For example, the law of Superior Education which has burdened Ecuador with a lack of good

professionals from our state university, saturated with bad policies and corruption. The law of administrative service, that has been used as a tool to increase year by year the bureaucratic "monster" that consumes a big portion of the government budget, and there is not legal procedure to amend this. In both cases, Congress will not dictate any new law if "votes" are in threat.

Another big failure was the irresponsible administration of the huge revenues that the petroleum boom gave to Ecuador. Of course much infrastructure was built, but without vision about the future, resources were squandered<sup>19</sup>, lots of credits were received, the state increased in its size and today the country, the second oil producer in South America is economically unstable and has a huge external debt.

Finally, after the military regimes, a broken military institution with internal divisions and lack of professionalism remained. It took many years and lots of sacrifice for its restoration. Today, the Ecuadorean Armed Forces are a solid and very professional institution.

### ECUADOR, GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS20.-

Government: democratic and unitary state with republican, presidential, elective, and representative government. Under the 1979 Constitution, chief executive is president of republic,

elected to four-year term by majority popular vote. Reelection of incumbent not permitted. President's varied executive duties include enforcement of Constitution; approval of laws; maintenance of domestic order and national security; determination of foreign policy; and assumption of emergency powers during times of crisis. Principle of "legislative coparticipation" also allows president to share in formation of laws as well as in the execution and application of laws. Unicameral National Congress enacts legislation; reforms and interprets Constitution; establishes revenues; approves public treaties; appoints high-level government officials from lists submitted by president; and reviews executive branch budget. Judiciary is responsible for technical matters.

Politics: Political parties suffered from factionalism and weak organization; were often overshadowed by personalized movements. Persistent regional rivalries between Quito and Guayaquil also contributed to contentious political debates.

### ECUADOREAN ARMED FORCES CURRENT ORGANIZATION21.-

The Constitution of 1979 defines the armed forces as a nondeliberative body and an instrument of civil authority —an inaccurate reflection of the true civil—military relationship in Ecuador. According to the Constitution, the president is the commander in chief of the armed forces and the only one authorized to grant military ranks. The mission of the Public Forces (the

armed forces and the National Police) is to preserve national sovereignty, to defend the integrity and independence of the republic, and to guarantee its legal order. The Constitution further enjoins the Public Forces, in a manner to be determined by law, to lend their cooperation in national economic and social development.

National Security Act Number 275 of 1979 authorizes the president to mobilize forces during threats of aggression and to declare a state of national emergency at times of imminent aggression, major disturbances, and domestic disasters. This law also establish the NSC (National Security Council), chaired by the president, to make recommendations on, and supervise execution of, national security policies. NSC members include the president of the National Congress; the president of the Supreme Court of Justice; the chairs of the National Development Council and the Monetary Board; the ministers of foreign relations, national defense, government and justice, and finance and credit; and the chief of the Joint Command.

The Secretariat General, the NSC's operational arm, coordinate and help shape national security planning. Secretariat personnel primarily consist of active-duty or retired officers. Analysts considered it to be a subordinate arm of the Joint Command, whose chief nominate the head of the secretariat, ordinarily an Army general. The secretariat directly supervise the National

Directorate of Mobilization, the National Directorate of Civil Defense, the Institute of Higher National Studies, and the National Directorate of Intelligence.

The Joint Command, consisting of its chief and chief of staff of the Joint Command as well as the commanders of the three service branches (army, navy, and air force), also directly advise the president. The minister of national defense is normally an activeduty or retired general.

All retired career personnel and all conscripts have reserve status until the age of fifty. The armed forces maintain a skeleton reserve organization at the national level, directly under the Ministry of National Defense, as well as cadre organizations staffed by retired officers and NCOs in various areas of the country.

### MILITARISM AND THE MILITARY PROFESSION IN ECUADOR: THE PRESENT.-

My first consideration as stated in our National Security Doctrine, which is based on the Nations Constitution, is that there is a direct relationship between development and security. If a country has a sustained development but its security is weak, the resulting balance will show a country unstable and unable to survive, due to the constant threat that its weakness will attract from inside and outside. On the contrary, if having lots of means

to preserve security, but the parameters of development are weak, the people will suffer the consequences of repression and abuse. In this context, the Armed Forces have an important role.

When mother nature unleashes its fury in the form of earthquakes, flood, epidemics, etc., our institution will help with its means to prevent and to alleviate the effects. When facing an external threat endangering our security, the Armed Forces in coordination with other specific entities will deter and/or repel the aggression utilizing all the sources of National Power. If the threat comes from inside the nation, as a result of the arbitrary use of power and corruption, the Armed Forces as guarantor of legitimate institutions will encourage with its mere existence the correction of negative tendencies. When terrorism, insurgency, narcotrafficking, and organized crime have reached the point that the Police is unable to cope with the threat, the Armed Forces will be ready to respond.<sup>22</sup>

Having said this, a country like Ecuador sees the existence of its Armed Forces as vital. It is important as well that the military institution assume its role with professionalism and with profound democratic conviction. Today, the Ecuadorean Armed Forces have an institutional structure. Their personnel, coming from the mid and lower class of the society, are rigorously tested before joining the military. Once in the arms profession, they receive in every level a high quality preparation, not only in the art of war,

but also in matters like sociology, politics, economy, etc., so they will understand the problems and will be able to support with knowledge and conviction the development of the nation. Our institution has universities, industries, national studies entities, oceanographic and geographic institutes, and have founded many elementary, middle and high schools.<sup>23</sup>

The Ecuadorean Armed Forces is one of the few institutions in which high values such as honesty, patriotism, order, are still alive and in practice. Their soldiers are some of the few Ecuadoreans that have been in every site of the country and have shared with people in the most distant regions. All these factors make our Armed Forces identify themselves with the interests of the country and its people.

Following this doctrine, and with this special "social thinking", the effort has been extraordinary. Since the 60s, the Ecuadorean Armed Forces have been involved in civic action throughout the whole country, (see Appendix D), based upon Article 128 of the Constitution which states that: "The public force is committed to maintain national sovereignty, to defend the State's integrity and independence, and to guarantee its judicial system. Without lessening their fundamental mission, the law shall determine the extent to which Public Forces must lend their cooperation in the economic and social development of the country and in other matters concerning national security". Last year's

report of the Minister of Defense related to the Armed Forces and its participation in the socio-economic development of the country<sup>25</sup>, shows this commitment and this special "devotion" of soldiers to his country and people. Some of the programs implemented were as follows:

1) Support to the Indian communities. The Andean region of Ecuador consists of two main chains which run parallel from north to south, forming a valley between them whose width varies from one hundred to two hundred kilometers.

Approximately 45% of Ecuador's total population of 11 million live in this region, and according to the last census carried out in 1990, 19.3% of these are Indians grouped into various communities. Some are progressive such as those from Otavalo, who include craftsmen, owners of small textile industries, and businessmen who travel all over the world selling their colorful wares. However, other communities still remain far behind, fearful in their dealing with the more advanced communities.

The province of Chimborazo is particularly notable for its Indian population which forms 31.2% of Ecuador's total population. Many of the Indian communities in this province live on eroded lands which produce poor crops. Others live on the Andean slopes where the climate is harsh. Some communities suffer from overcrowding which further deteriorates their miserable living

conditions. Because of economic reasons, civic action has been very limited. However, the Armed Forces have made contributions which have engendered trust in the people.

Since the Indian uprising of June, 1990<sup>26</sup>, the Army has been working in provinces with a high percentage of Indian population in a series of activities aimed at improving their standard of living. They fostered and attained an enthusiastic participation by the communities. The Armed Forces have been well received and have won the trust of the Indians. This has been demonstrated by the low level of participation by these communities during the violent events which occurred in other provinces as a result of the commemoration of the 500 years of the discovery of the American continent, in the so called "Indian Resistance".

Unfortunately certain Indian organizations within Ecuador have experienced infiltration by elements who advocate an ideology similar to that of the Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path); their clandestine actions are oriented towards the formation of an organization similar to that group who, by means of propaganda brochures, endeavors to justify itself in spite of its violent behavior. As urgent as the need for assistance to the Indian population, there is a danger that a policy of violence may become established in Ecuador which has been a pacific country up until now. The measures to prevent this will include an intelligent participation by the Armed Forces.

- 2) Action of the Armed Forces for the rural communities and very poor people. The actions include activities in health, sanitation and environmental clean up such as:
- Medical and dental care provided through mobile hospitals from various operational units, in order to provide free service to the poor under several work programs.
- Implementation of low cost drugstores in suburban and peripheral sections of the cities to provide free or low cost medicine.
  - Donation of first aid kits to various Indian communities.
- Antiparasitic campaign, carried out in accordance with an agreement with Interoceanic Rotary Club of Quito-Valle. They donated approximately one million tablets to military personnel and their families as well as to the peasant communities.
- Campaigns against cholera, dengue, rabies, yellow fever and malaria.
- Fumigation campaign, environmental clean up and rat extermination in order to protect the integral health of the community.
- Family planning courses for civilians in the various operational units.
- Courses of health and first aid procedures, which have enabled the community leaders to promote sanitation improvement within their areas.
- Construction of latrines and sanitation installations in the poor sections of towns, in coordination with different sectional

organizations and military units.

### Activities in the educational area:

- Donation of school supplies to children in approximately 900 schools in suburban and poor sections throughout the country.
- Donation of flags and other patriotic symbols to encourage civic awareness among educational institutions which lack the economic resources to purchase them.
- Donation of sports equipment to schools and rural and peasant communities throughout the country.
- Donation of text books and notebooks in accordance with an agreement with governmental organizations, to about 1500 schools throughout the country.
- Provision of teaching staff from within the military to the various operational units who help with instruction in schools in isolated and outlying districts.
- Donation of instructional materials to schools lacking in funds to cover the purchase of such materials.
- Construction and reconstruction of approximately 320 schools, in response to requests from poor areas.
  - Construction of civic centers.
  - Construction and reconstruction of sports fields in schools.
- Distribution and transportation of laboratories for public high schools.

Activities in social welfare and transportation areas:

- Construction and supply of communal houses in suburban areas to be used as nurseries, hostels, and for social gatherings.
- Construction of cisterns to provide water to various parishes.
- Construction and maintenance of irrigation channels in order to promote and strengthen agriculture.
  - Repair of roads leading to isolated towns.
- Construction of bridges to provide communication between towns and cities during times of crises.
- Support in community work to strengthen the military-civilian link to benefit the country.
- Training for artisans in the fields of weaving, shoe making, barbers, tailoring, industrial mechanics, etc.
- Training in forestation, soil control, farming, rabbit breeding, apiculture, cattle raising and handling, veterinary control, etc.
- 3) Environmental protection. The Armed Forces are aware that the main environmental problem in Ecuador is that of deforestation and they have carried out reforestation programs in the provinces of Loja, El Oro and Azuay.<sup>27</sup> They have signed agreements with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, and other governmental and non-governmental organizations, in order to reforest fifteen thousand, twenty thousand and five thousand hectares respectively. In addition, there is a great awareness of the vital importance of the watersheds, in particular those which are the source of water

for the big cities. The Armed Forces have reforested the areas around these watersheds.

### Activities in environmental conservation:

- Construction of 13 tree nursery centers with one million production capacity.
- Forestation and reforestation programs in El Oro military reserves (southern province).
  - Forestation in Loja along the border.
- Project for national reforestation promotion covering one hundred thousand hectares.
- Protection of Quito's ecological "green belt" in agreement with the Capital's City Hall.
  - Organization and training of forest rangers.
- 4) Human Rights. Article 2 of Ecuador's Constitution states that "the State's fundamental assignment is to ensure the enforcement of man's fundamental rights, and to promote the economic, social and cultural progress of its inhabitants".

On June 3, 1993, the Armed Forces signed a cooperation agreement with the Latin American Association of Human Rights, in order to contribute to the development and consolidation of the democratic system, through a training program for the members of the Armed Forces concerning human rights.

Both institutions pledged themselves to:

- Design an education program of human rights addressed to the members of the Ecuadorean Armed Forces.
  - Carry out the above educational program.
  - Carry up a follow-up and evaluation program.

In order to comply with the agreement, several courses and seminars have been dictated at the various military institutes and operational units on the subject of human rights.

Also, the Armed Forces have given their contribution to the country not only with programs to accomplish short and midterm benefits. Understanding that the future generations deserve our best efforts and the heritage of a great country, there have been conducted other ambitious programs such as scientific investigations by means of the Geographic Military Institute, the Oceanographic Institute and the Military University. Young men and women are educated in military institutes, schools, and high schools, with the most profound sense of patriotism honorability to make them productive leaders in the future, whether they join the military or not. The objective is to goom future high quality citizens. Military planes and ships are used every day for transportation purposes within the country and overseas.

At this point, I should ask: is there in Ecuador another institution besides the Armed Forces capable of the means, the people, and fundamentally with the patriotic will to conduct this kind of support? Can we the Ecuadorean soldiers take the irresponsible attitude to confine ourselves to the barracks and just "wait to see" if there is a war to deal with? Our institution is not only relieving the pain, it is building the future and helping the government, whatever its political affiliation, with the strong democratic vocation of Ecuador's socio-economic progress.

### CONCLUSION: A HEALTHY COMBINATION? . -

The Republic will rest peacefully on the purity of your arms, never contaminated by ambitious or partisan bickering. Arms which the people bestow for you to place at the service of national unity, which each day you will strengthen and dignify, with the knowledge that it is the only alternative for the development of the people of the nation.

# General Paco Moncayo, during the Presentation of Arms ceremony, August, 1995

I have sketched very briefly the democratic system that has ruled Ecuador in recent years as in many other countries in the world. Of course we know that there are different "kinds" of

democracy, but even the imperfect ones constitute the best system when applied honestly for the good of everybody. I also described military interventions (in early times), reaching the point of today's professional Armed Forces participation.

If we compare democratic institutions with the military institutions in Ecuador, certainly we will find in several points that the soldier's behavior nowadays is more democratic. When the Armed Forces took the government, even mistakes were made not because of negative intentions, but for lack of experience or knowledge and willingness to do the best.

As I described in the last portion of the preceding topic (human rights), the Armed Forces are committed to noble purposes. To me, this is precisely the point. More than the votes of the people, more than the majority or presidential or representative system, what we need is a system of values to guide us. We need the moral courage to forget and set aside particular interests to give the people not words neither false illusions. What they need is respect for their human rights. They need education, health, food and social justice. They need to be sure that their children will have a better future. They need hope, a hope based on real facts. After that, they will be able to participate in the democratic process. The Armed Forces are committed to support. It is the time for political leaders to have the same commitment.

In the summer of 1996 Ecuadoreans will elect a new president among twelve candidates. The campaign is running and according to press reports, the people are like in a foggy road, tired of corruption and false promises. People are very skeptical about the future. "Our citizens are witnessing the campaign with skepticism They have had enough of unfulfilled promises; they and distrust. are suspicious of those who offer miracles, and are fed up with the corruption that dominates public life in many areas. Experience has accordingly taught them to be skeptical of the promises of the politicians, and in particular of the candidates for the most important magistracies and the National Congress"28. Anyhow, hopefully a good man will be elected who will have the courage to make the "democratic revolution", a silent but revolution. A good one.

On election day people will go to the polls to exercise their right to vote. The "legal tool for democracy enforcement" will be present. Soldiers will keep order without intervention in the process itself. They are the guarantors of the system and they will protect and preserve it. This is the positive participation of the Armed Forces in a democratic system, and this is why in Ecuador, the military and democracy are a healthy combination.

### 333333333333333

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- 21. Ibid, pp. 214-217.
- 22. Paco Moncayo, <u>Fuerzas Armadas y Sociedad</u>, Quito, Corporación Editora Nacional, 1991, pp. 171-172.
- 23. Ibid, pp. 172-174.
- 24. Constitución Política del Ecuador, 1979.
- 25. Ministry of Defense, Ministerial Cabinet, The Ecuadorean Armed Forces, Report, (Quito), 1995.
- 26. Conflicts over land and basic rights that have been ignored, postponed and forgotten served as the detonator for the Indian Uprising that took place in Ecuador from May 28 to June 10, 1990. The action included the closing of the main roads that paralyzed every activity.
- 27. Southern provinces of Ecuador. Loja and El Oro have boundaries with Perú.
- 28. Diario Hoy, "Editorial", (Quito), February 22, 1996.

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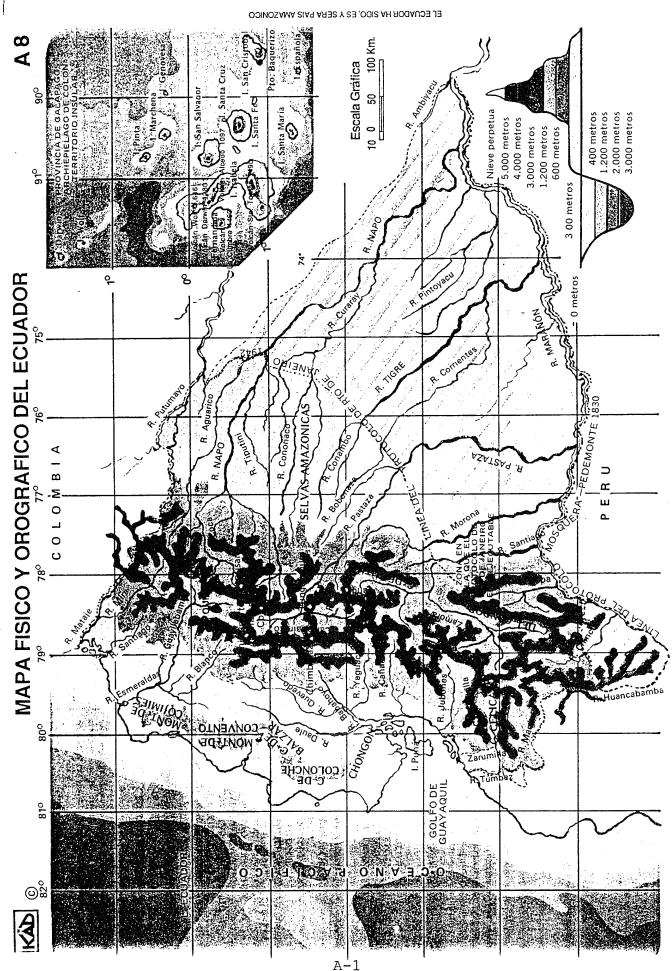
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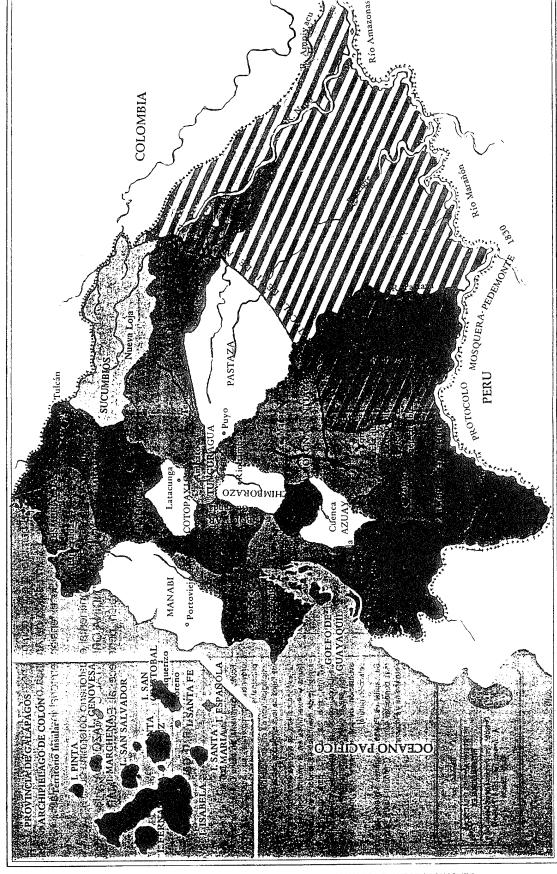
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REVISADO Y AUTORIZADO POR EL INSTITUTO GEOGRAFICO MILITAR CON OFICIO Nº 870365 - IGM - 9 - 6 - 1670 DEL 27 DE AGOSTO DE 1987

# ECCADOR PO

0



DERECHOS RESERVADOS PROHIBIDA LA REPRODUCCION TOTAL O PARCIAL DE ESTA LAMINA DIDACTICA

### APPENDIX B

ECUADOR: SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

People

Population: 10,890,950 (July 1995 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.95% (1995 est.)

Birth rate: 25.08 births/1,000 population (1995 est.)

Death rate: 5.55 deaths/1,000 population (1995 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 37.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1995 est.)

Life expectancy at birth: 70.35 years

Ethnic divisions: mestizo (mixed indian and spanish) 55%,

Indian 25%, Spanish 10%, black 10%

Religions: Roman Catholic 95%

Languages: Spanish (official), Indian languages (Quechua)

Literacy: 87%

Labor force: 2.8 million

Economy:

National product: GDP \$14.6 billion (1995 est.)

Real growth rate: 3.9% (1995 est.)

GDP per capita: \$1,337 (1995 est.)

Inflation rate: 22% (February 1996)

Unemployment rate: 8.4% (1995)

Budget: revenues: \$2.76 billion

expenditures: \$2.76 billion

Exports: \$2.54 billion (1995 est.)

commodities: petroleum 39%, bananas 17%, shrimp 16%,

cocoa 3%, coffee 6%

partners: US 42%, Latin America 29%, Caribbean, EU

countries 17%

Imports: \$2.45 billion (1995 est.)

commodities: transport equipment, consumer goods,

vehicles, machinery, chemicals

partners: US 28%, EU 17%, Latin America 31%, Caribbean,

### Japan

External debt: \$13.9 billion (1995 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 6.4% (1993); accounts for almost 35% of GDP, including petroleum

Agriculture: accounts for 14% of GDP; leading producer and emporter of bananas and balsawood; other agricultural emports -coffee, cocoa, fish, shrimp; other crops -rice, potatoes, manioc, plantains, sugarcane; livestock products -cattle, sheep, hogs, beef, pork, dairy products; net importer of foodgrains, dairy products, and sugar

Illicit drugs: Significant transit country for derivates of coca originating in Colombia, Bolivia and Peru

Currency: sucre (1 sucre per US\$ 3,000) (March 1996)

Poverty: extreme poverty 13% of total population poverty 35% of total population vulnerable 17% of total population

### SOURCES:

- ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (ECLAC), PRELIMINARY OVERVIEW OF THE ECONOMY, 1995
- CIA WORLD FACT BOOK (INTERNET)
- REVISTA "VISTAZO", JANUARY, 1996
- INFORMATIVO ECONOMICO DEL BANCO DEL PACIFICO (NOVIEMBRE-DICIEMBRE 1995)

### APPENDIX C

### ECUADOREAN ARMED FORCES: SIZE AND DEFENSE EXPENDITURES

MANPOWER AVAILABILITY: MALES AGE 15-49 2,814,867

MALES FIT FOR MILITARY SERVICE 1,903,979

MALES REACH MILITARY AGE (20) ANNUALLY

113,985 (1995 est.)

DEFENSE EXPENDITURES: 2.2% OF GDP (1992)

FROM GOVERNMENT BUDGET: 12%\*

\* In this budget are included the salaries for military retirees, and the budget of the military educational institutes (universities, high and elementary schools) where civilians also can access.

### SOURCES:

- "MILITARY BALANCE 1994-1995", IISS, LONDON
- WORLD ALMANAC, 1995
- CIA WORLD FACT BOOK (INTERNET)

TRABAJOS REALIZADOS   F   M O   M	PROGRAMAS DE APOYO AL L BENEFICIO DE LAS C	DESA	DESARROLLO REALIZADOS POR LA FUERZA	REAL	ZADC	S POF	LAF	JERZA	TERR	TRE	E C
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VEST   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	CONTRUCCION DE BOTICAS POPULARES	-	15000000							63038011	9487
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F	CAMPAGE SE TITLE		3501023							000000001	200000
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Ticas   Tica	CONSTRUCCION DE TANQUES DE AGUA									1887242	392
Ticas	SERWCIO DE PELUQUERIA	-	1887242							0	
TICAS  Y  ERIAL MEDICO PANTES  WAS DE SALUD COMUNALES  WAS  WAS  TICAS	SERVICIO DE LABORATORIO			-						1887242	609
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Y ERIAL MEDICO PANTES PANTES WAS DE SALUD COMUNALES  110AS  110AS	COMPRA DE MUEBLES PARA BOTICAS									0	
ERIAL MEDICO PANTES MAS DE SALUD COMUNALES  11 CAS  11 CAS  12 RIAL MEDICO  12 RIAL MEDICO  13 3485  14 S  15 CAST 10488  16 CAST 104888  17 CAST 104888  17 CAST 104888  18 CAST 104888  18 CAST 104888  19 CAST 104888  10 CAST 104888  10 CAST 104888  11 CAST 1048888  11 CAST 10488888  11 CAST 104888888  11 CAST 104888888  11 CAST 104888888888888888888888888888888888888	I KABAJOS CON EL CLUB ROTARY									0	
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EN BOTICAS	COMPRA DE MANGUERA (MTRS.)	-			+					0	
CIA DE MEDICINAS EN BOTICAS  3338FS 238710848 0 0	EXAMEN DE LABORATORIO			-		+				0	
33385 238710848 0 0	EXISTENCIA DE MEDICINAS EN BOTICAS			_		1				0	
	TOTAL	33385	23821084E							0	

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ARREGLO DE ESCUELAS	75	108900832					19178011			1040
CONSTRUCCION DE ALTARES PATRIOS	0:	12770368							108900832	10130
CONSTRUCCION DE CANCHAS MULTIPLES	38	77080219							12770366	2500
ARREGLO DE CANCHAS MULTIPLES	te	5983147					12434679	9 20000000	108494898	4087
CONSTRUCCION DE AULAS ESCOLARES	38	33151810	+						5963147	1000
CONSTRUCCION DE CERRAMIENTOS ESCOLARES		16707858	+				41013296	30303826	104468871	7730
ENTREGA DE FUNDAS DE UTILES ESCOLARES	19083	81195227d			0000000				16707856	730
GAMPAÑAS DE ALFABETIZACION		1	1		92301010				143252274	10775
ENTREGA DE IMPLEMENTOS DEPORTIVOS	450	11500011					1000000		10000001	4326
ENTREGA DE SIMBOLOS PATRIOS	An	1877836	+			3000000			14502214	6300
ENTREGA DE MUEBLES DE USO EDUCACIONAL	BRO	18288500							1677836	4840
PARTICIPACION DE PROFESORES MILITARES	28	4851000	-			9000000			24288500	1165
READECUACION DE BIBLIOTECAS POPULARES		4444900	+						4851000	623
TRABAJOS VARIOS DE PAVIMENTACION (mtrs.)	52	252400							4444900	
CONSTRUCCION DE JUEGOS INFANTILES	127	8567072							252400	1300
CANALIZACION Y ALCANTARILIADO (LUGARES)	501	12912000					2000000		10667072	008
OBRAS DE EMBELLECIMIENTO	17	24750436							12912000	400
CURSO DE RELACIONES PUBLICAS		1027500							24750436	2243
ARREGLO DE JARDINES INFANTILES	2	917160							1027500	28
PAGO DE BECAS Y UTILES ESCOLARES	2	21044708							917160	105
MANTENIMIENTO Y CONSERVACION DE INMUEBLES	300	18000000							21044708	20
GOMPLETAMENTO DE CERRAMIENTOS	-								18000000	300
CONSTRUCCION DE AREAS ADMINISTRATIVAS	2	1800000	-						0	
ALQUILER DE VOLQUETAS PARA TRANSPORTAR MATERIALES	101								16000000	130
ENTREGA DE COMPUTADOR E IMPRESORA	2					14000000			0	
ENTREGA DE LIBROS Y CUADERNOS ÁBRAMOS SURCOS	2500	349886	-			ווחחחחחו			110000000	100
ARREGLO DE EDIFICIOS Y LOCALES	2	133800		+					349886	
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DESARROLLO DE CAMPAMENTOS VACACIONALES COMBA DE VOI OLIETAS									0	
CONSTRUCCION DE CASAS COMUNALES		3000000							300000	UUB
ARREGLO DE CASAS COMUNALES	-	8030220							9030220	100
CONSTRUCCION DE GRADERIOS (MTRS)	251	26303579							26303578	105
CONSTRUCCION DE PARQUES									0	
READECUACION DE PARQUES		833333							833333	
ARKEGLO DE MEKCADOS ABBECT O DE LO EGLAS	-								0	
CONSTRUCTION DE DIENTES	7								Ö	
CONSTRUCCION DE VIAS (MTRS)										
ARREGLO DE VIAS (MTRS)	8000	14530338						+	14590338	1000
CONSTRUCCION DE PANADERIAS				-					0	200
CONSTRUCCION DE GUARDERIAS										
ARREGLO DE GLARDERIAS			-						0	
EQUIPAMIENTO DE GUARDERIAS									0	
CAPACITACION LIDERES BARRIALES (CURSOS)									0	
CAPACITACION MADRES PARVULARIAS (CURSOS)	-						3000000	00	3000000	
TIENDAS COMUNALES MOVILES	2042	12286753							12286753	18800
ENTREGA DE VITUALLAS	1000								0	300
CONSTRUCCION DE BORDILLOS Y CUNETAS (MTRS)	446	12503384							12503384	3750
CONSTRUCCION DE CANALES DE RIEGO									0	
CONSTRUCCION DE LAVANDERIAS POPULARES	-	2840850							2840850	70
CONSTRUCCION DE CENTROS DE ACOPIO									0	
CONSTRUCTION DE CAVIONES	1								0	
CONSTRUCTION OF ALL ACTIONS INTO COLOR	88	10557000					2000000	90	12557000	950
CONSTRUCCION DE AULAS (CARCEL)	-	3501023							3501023	800
ARREGLO DE CENTROS MESTOR	-	18628262							18628282	1000
FUNDICION DE GRADERIOS (MIRS)	9	1075000							1075000	100
ACAGA IO MA AREGO	פֿ	400000							4000000	1000
A MENTOS Y BEBLAS	41850	8220229							82202546	45871
CONSTRUCCION DE CASA PARA MOLINO	77	encenci I							SUSAUGI (	7237
ENTREGA DE AGUA POTABLE (LUGARES)	2						000000	5	000000	0.00
TRANSPORTACION TERRESTRE	1						20001	2	ממממת:	000
MINGAS DE LIMPIEZA	32	2198528					1800000	O.	3998520	1800
ALIMENTACION DE NIÑOS PROGRAMA O.R.I.									C	
EQUIPAMIENTO OFICINAS DE APOYO AL DESARROLLO									C	
DONACION DE MAQUINAS DE COSER										
INSTALACION DE MAQUINAS PARA HACER TEJAS					-					
INSTALACION DE MAQUINAS PARA HACER BLOQUES									G	
EDIFICACION DE LOCAL PARA OFICINA									F	
CONECCION DE SERVICIOS BABICOS									0	
MOVIMIENTO VEHICULAR A COMUNIDADES										
CONSTRUCCION DE CENTROS CIVICOS										
CAMPAMENTOS VACACIONALES									0	
TOTAL	53882	213999120	0	O	0	0	7800000	0	221799120	79333
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CURSO DE LACTEOS	2								1487000	100
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	_								7326000	180
COROLDE PURCINO LECNIA	-								1200000	100
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CONSTRUCCION DE CUYERAS										
ATENCION VETERINARIA									0 0	
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	CURSO DE FRUTICUL TURA	a									000	
	GURSO DE MANEJO DE GRANJAS		812000							012000	1200	
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	CURSO DE LOMBRICIII TIIRA											
	CONSTRUCCION DE CAMAS (I OMBISICIII TILITA)								-	0		
	CURSO DE FERTILIZACION DE QUEL DE									0		
	CURSOS DE PROMOTORES AGBICOLAS									0		
<b>.</b>	ASISTENCIA AGRICOLA PECUARIA									n O		
	CONSTRUCCION DE GRANJAS AGRICOLAS											
_	CONSTRUCCION DE ALMACENES DE INSUMOS									0		
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PROGRAMAS DE APOYO AL I	DESA	DESARROLLO REALIZADOS POR LA FUERZA TERRESTRE EN	REAL	IZADC	S POI	LAFU	ERZA .	<b>TERRE</b>	STREE	2
BENEFICIO DE LAS C	<b>DWO</b>	COMUNIDADES MARGINALES DEL ECUADOR EN 1.995	S MAR	GINAL	ES DE	L ECUA	NDOR E	N 1.99	Ð.	
TRABAJOS REALIZADOS			T N	FINANCIAM	_ _ _	-	Z W	T 0		
FORESTACION	TOTAL	GOBIERNO	NOM	PRE-REP.	M.EDUC.	EMP.PRIV.	PRE-REP. M.EDUC. EMP.PRIV. F.PROPIOS C. P. P.	C. P. P.	TOTAL	BENEFIC.
CULTIVO DE PLANTAS FRUTALES	100								0	
CULTIVO DE PLANTAS EN AREAS MILITARES	95300	8272333							8272323	900
CULTIVO DE PLANTAS EN AREAS COMUNALES	30000	2599137							2599137	
CULTIVO DE PLANTAS VARIOS LUGARES	4000	18318329							18316328	
PREPARACION DE VIVEROS	12	18000000				2668666			20868888	6700
AMPLIACION DE VIVEROS	7	9554200							9554200	1500
CONSTRUCCION DE CANALES DE RIEGO	-		-			2000000			2000000	900
CONSTRUCCION DE RESERVORIOS									0	
CONSTRUCCION DE INVERNADEROS									0	
COMPRA DE HERRAMIENTAS	00	5587400							5587400	540
COMPRA DE FUNDAS PLASTICAS	10000	1798500							1798500	70
CAMPAÑAS DE ARBORIZACION		48023800							48023600	
COMPRA DE SEMILLAS E INSUMOS									0	550
CAMPAÑAS DE CONTROL DE INCENDIOS	•					500000			200000	5000
TOTAL	138508	112151488	0	0	)	8166686	0	0	120318155	15880